

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5788

號八十八百七十五第

日二金月五丁子丙緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1876.

二年六月三十日大英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER Month.

Arrivals.

June 12, EMERALDA, British s.s., 395, E. Wheland, Manila 9th June, General A. MACG. HEATON, &c.
June 12, MERCERIA, 7th May, Naples 9th, Part Sold 13th, Suez 15th, Aden 21st, Galle 30th, Singapore 5th June, and Suez 9th, General—MESSAGERS MANUFACTURERS
June 12, FRED. DANISH, str., 900 D. Tern, Bangkok 5th June, Rio—Kien Tze Loong.
June 12, THORSTEN, British steamer, 682 R. Leighton, Succor 21st April, Port Said 7th May, Suez 10th, and Singapore 8th June, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, June 13th.
Bajadineh, str., for Bangkok.
Charles Moore, for Newchwang.
China, str., for Shanghai.
Anglo, for Foochow.
Oleanders, for London.
Name, str., for East Coast.

Departures.

June 11, WILHELM, for China.
June 12, ALTONA, str., for Shanghai.
June 12, SAIDA, str., for Foochow.
June 12, CANTONBROOK, str., for Swatow.
June 12, CHARIE, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per EMERALDA, str., from Manila—
Don Francisco Reyes, C. E. Fulicot, H. E. Bibby, and Geo. Peterson, Dr. P. Parmenter, G. Grobien, Dr. G. Nissen, Dr. Bell, and U. V. Smith, and 300 Chineses.
Per Pet. Ho, str., from Marseilles, &c.—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles—Colonel Blanco, Messrs. J. Carroll, J. Cabot, and Grenier, from Singapore—Mr. R. P. Martindale, from Saigon—Mr. J. Disolme and 16 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Port Said—Mr. Parker.
For Tientsin.

Departure.

June 11, WILHELM, for China.
June 12, ALTONA, str., for Shanghai.
June 12, SAIDA, str., for Foochow.
June 12, CANTONBROOK, str., for Swatow.
June 12, CHARIE, for Tientsin.

Passenger.

For Manila—Miss Mrs. Strome, Mrs. Grey, Searan, Ilano, and Sueda.
Per Ferg., str., from Bangkok—
102 Chinese.
Per Tientsin, str., from Greenock, &c.—
180 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Rajahandular, str., for Bangkok—
180 Chinese.
For Charles Moret, for Newchwang—
3 Chinese.
Per China, str., for Shanghai—
20 Chinese.
Per Namey, str., for East Coast—
150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship, *Emeralda*, reports left Manila on 8th June, and fine weather and light Westerly winds throughout.

The British steamship, *Thoresia*, reports left Greenock on 21st April, Port Said on 7th May, Suez on the 10th, and Singapore on 5th June, and had light variable winds with an occasional squall.

The French steamship, *Pet. Ho*, reports left Manila on 8th June, and fine weather and light Westerly winds throughout.

The British steamship, *Thoresia*, reports left Greenock on 21st April, Port Said on 7th May, Suez on the 10th, and Singapore on 5th June, and had light variable winds with an occasional squall.

The French steamship, *Pet. Ho*, reports left Manila on 8th June, and had fine weather and weather throughout. At 4 p.m. same day passed the steamship, *Admiralcy*. On the 8th at 5 p.m., passed the steamship, *Orbis* or Brit. Ships. On the 9th at 1 p.m., passed the ship, *Young Star* of Cape Verde. Arrived at Hongkong on the 12th at 3 p.m.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
May 17, Spanish str., Zamboanga from Aden, &c.
20, British bark, *Albatross*, from Liverpool, &c.
30, British bark, *Melville* from Glasgow, &c.
May 17, DRAFTERS.
17, Spanish steamer Panurge for Singapore.
18, British str. *Esmeralda* for Hongkong, &c.
20, American bark Becroft for New York.
23, Spanish brig Lily for Shanghai.
23, Spanish ship Elcano for Liverpool.
25, Spanish str. Zeta for Teneriffe, &c.
27, Spanish str. Aurora for Hongkong.
27, Spanish str. Aurora for Singapore, &c.
27, Spanish str. *V. de Rivadavia* for Hongkong.
28, Brit. br. *Ambassador* for San Francisco.
28, Brit. ship *Locality* Castle for London.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan, and Manila.
(For last Man's Advice.)
Papers to be sent to Mr. D. A. Russell, Agents of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

To be Let.

NO. 5, ZEILAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
512 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

To Let.

With Reference to Possession.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND OFFICE,
1, Wyndham Street.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND OFFICE,
14, Stanley Street.
THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND OFFICE,
No. 6, Stanley Street.
Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
1884, Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

To Let.

FAIRLEA, WEST POINT, now in the occupation of GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq.; it is admirably adapted for a large family if well furnished or unfurnished. Garden Ground surrounding it on all sides. Gas, Water, Stabling, Tennis Court, &c., occupation from 1st June.
P. F. DA SILVA,
3m 42, Fornos, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Tsinwanfu.

P. F. DA SILVA,
3m 42, Fornos, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE authorized Mr. HUGO LUNNERS to SIGN our Firm at Foochow per pro-
curation.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
1m 831, Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. MUNSTER SCHULZ has been authorized to SIGN our Firm per pro-
curation.

WIRLER & CO.,
814, Hongkong, June 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Tsinwanfu.

P. F. DA SILVA,
3m 42, Fornos, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per pro-
curation.

A. MACG. HEATON,
3m 831, Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed
SOLICITOR TO LLOYD'S REGISTER
at this Port.

R. H. OAKRIDGE & CO.,
1 Old Chambers, 20th April, 1876. [544]

NOT FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND
BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG—

INLAND, Lot 82—The well-known House
and Office lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEADE & CO., adjoining the Orthodox Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining
wall of the above abutting on the Queen's
Road.

Annual Crown Rent, \$900/49.

OUTSIDE, Two Stories.

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PEALAY, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. GHILMAN & CO.,
Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
704 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOT FOR LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE PREMISES, No. 8, PEALAY, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. GHILMAN & CO.,
Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
704 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOT FOR LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER
MOSES TERRACE, from 1st June per
mo.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
1m 831, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

NOT FOR LET.

HOUSE No. 4, WEST TERRACE; Water
laid on.

Apply to G. A. COAD,
3, Hollywood Road,

1m 831, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

NOT FOR LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN ON
the Praya, Wanchoi.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
1m 433, Hongkong, 26th March, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—E. R. BRITTON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDERSON, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq.

S. W. POWELL, Esq.

D. D. SAMMONS, Esq.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.

Shanghai—Everett Cameron, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG—

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of
1 per cent., and on current on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months' 3 per cent. par annum

6 " 5 "

12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drugs—granted in London, and the chief
commercial cities in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-
THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT.
on Local Bills only.

RUSSELL & CO.,
1m 830, Hongkong, 4th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED IN ROYAL CHARTER
OF THE KING.

THE MAJESTIC LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

A.D.—1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared
to grant Insurance as follows:

—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and the Far East.

—A. BROOKES & CO.,
LONDON.

Agents for the above Corporation, will be allowed on all LOCAL
BILLS.

—FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings, to an
extent of \$20,000.

A. BROOKES & CO.,
LONDON.

Agents for the above Corporation, will be allowed on all LOCAL
BILLS.

—HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1m 830, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agent in Hongkong for the above-named
Company, is prepared to grant POLICIES
against FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduc-
tion in premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875
share in the Bonus to be declared on 1st Decem-
ber for the quinquennial period that
ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
1405, Hongkong, 27th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

Extracts.

THE DEAD TO THE LIVING.
Freigraf's poem, "The Dead to the Living," was partly translated at the time of its publication, and published in England and the United States, but neither in the meter of the original nor with a clear presentation of its political references. As the most noted of his political lyrics, with even historical importance springing from the trial to which it gave rise, a careful translation, made at the author's request, and hitherto unpublished, may now be of interest to many of our readers. "The Dead are citizens of Berlin, who fell in conflict with the troops in March, 1848, and whose bodies were carried on planks to the Royal Palace, where Frederick William IV. was compelled by the people to come forth, and do them the last honor." The only other point which needs explanation is that, the Arch-Duke John, of Austria, was elected Regent of the German Empire by the Parliament which convened at Frankfurt in the Summer of 1848.

Shot first the breast, the foreheads cleft from above—
that fell in.
So lifted up and bare about, on bloody planks you held us,
Dumb shapes of pain, with outcry wild, you hold that's
right view us.
That might be a curse to him who gave the word that
he might see at day and night, in waking hours and
dreaming.
Wherever he turns his Bible leaf, or when his wife is
grieving—
That burned upon his very soul, this brand of crime he
planted, and everywhere, and no escape he granted!
That each red mound and every mouth with anguish
muttered crying.
Still torture him, still willow his couch, when comes his
hour of dying.

—This way sound around, or head-reach'd than to fight
him.
That each cold hand he clasped and raised in mense as
to smite him—
Whether his head, like other men's, upon a bed repose,
Or on a bloody scutcheon, the tyrant's eyelid closes!
Ah! yet shot thro' the breast, the foreheads cleft from
stroke that fell us.
High up before the balcony on swaying planks you held us,
Come forth!" and tottering came he forth, and saw us,
pale and shrinking;
"Uncover!" and his hat he doffed—thus to a puppet
airing
From the coronet that he was)—and stood by terror
While hot his troops the capital, which, dying, we had
taken!
Then "Jesus from thy stay," was sung, as in the book
you read it,
But "Iron on thy stay"—were rather, then, the hymn
they needed!

II.
That was the morning of the night, wherein our lives
were offered,
And such the triumphant march that you pull-horses,
profaned!
Our horses hacked and pierced with shot, our skulls
were截 and dinted.
Yet on our brows the tyrant's pride was gloriously im-
printed.
We thought though the dirk we pay, the goods
are worth the buying,
And so Content and Peace made sweet the graves where
we are lying.

III.
We who are you, we were desired! Four moons have
scaredly faded,
And all that we so boldly won, you cowards, are evaded;
There is none left with our lives; t'is k' or b'ne naked
and spattered!

Ye, even to our spirit-ears the shameful tale descended I
Like routing billets o'er us burst in miserable succession.
The hollow shame of Danish war, and Poland's last repre-
sation:

In born provinces the strife, Vendean shame re-
turning;

The solitaires' swift return, and then the Prince, return-
ing;

Digrave in Fries and Nais—The people foiled and
irritated;

Milano's people, Bharat, though scarcely yet created;
The storming of the arsenal as burglar assailed;

The tykes that even us, the dead, to criminals converted;
Wher' barricades were built, the bid an written thought
or spoken;

And with the people's right to meet the compact daily
hotbed.

In both d' south the hollow far of many an opening
pri'e;

Old chimes referred for all upon the people's side arisen;
The covenant with the Cossack-power, the judgment
he upon you.

What could they right to incurred tombs, bat nobly
worn you?

You, farther borne upon the storm toward a future
glories;

You, Paris warriors of June, in your defeat victorious!
Then preschere here and on the Main, in work and daily

O. People! Yet, and ever pass? Not even this surges?
Your feathers jackets hide no war? Come on, thine
lose your passion!

The second and last war with all who thus, your right
would establish!

Let "Iron on thy stay!" be your cry, the battle is thunder-
drawing,

Which now this latest swindle of the Arch-Duke John are
crowing!

IV.

In vain! well were there cause that from the earth ye
totter.

And once again, on bloody planks, so help, ye hear
us.

Not yonder worthless man, as, then, to show, perchance
to frighten,

But everywhere, in town or street, the people to enlighten,
Fires laid and extint!—and then, the dead insurgents
lay in.

Is both your Parliaments, to rest; there, last of all, die
play us!

Ah, some sight! There should we lie, with foreheads
cold and earthy.

With such a crumblin', yet the Regents we, the only
worthy!

There should we lie and dumbly say, before our flesh is
wasted,

The freedom rots which lately ya, our haughty archons,
tasted;

There was cut that, when we died in March, began to
frown;

But Frederick's seed of March was mown, too much for
the sheaves that nourish!

Beside the sickles, here and there, chance poppies still
standing;

O, would the crimson Wrath were left, thus in the death
expanding!

V.

And yet, Wrath live! In days of ill a comfort this,
unshaken;

You much already has been won, too much from you best
Quarterly.

To much of course, too much of shame, daily upon you,
raineth;

O trust the voice of our dead sons, the Wrath, the
Wrath remaint!

Thereall was left—yes, and awakes—it cannot slumber;

The Resolution, incomplete, shall be complete, and
stronger!

He only waits the hour, then, in his might up-
springing;

Then shall be stand with lifted arm, his glance heaven-

Then will he bear his rusty gun with lead from widow
sashes;

White, planted on the barricades, his blood-red banner
shakes!

That banner that will lead the troops, will lend the arms

White plumes set on the shore, and thrones go down in
confusion;

The lions, eagle, &c., the bells proclaim from every
steep;

That their own future, hence, will shape the free, the
sovereign People!

VI.

Meanwhile, until that hour has descended, hear this re-
proach, and heed it!

—Ah, your flight alone explains why, our brothers,
need it!

Be you and he grieved! He's stronger still and bolder,
Till all the earth is fit at last, wherein our bodies mou-
der;

Till we shall cease to feel the taunt that follows our ex-
drawn;

Free were they once, but now are slaves, and shall be
slaves forever!

Bayard Taylor in the New York Tribune.

VITALITY IN HORSES.

Some experiments have been recently made in Fra by persons skilled in the veterinary art, with a view of ascertaining how long horses may live without food—in certain con-
tingencies, as, for example, being shut up in besieged places. The following results have been noted:—A horse may live twenty-five

days, without solid food, and merely drinking
water. He can live only five days when
consuming solid food, without drinking.

After taking solid aliment for the space of
ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of
drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the
subsistence of the horse, and the desire of

the animal must feed be supplied with it.

MODERN HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

We are not now going to run down risks on the ground of being so "frightfully fast," as some people say; for we think hundreds of girls enjoy them most harmlessly, and in moderation there would be no objection to them; unless indeed the bodily risk is to be considered; and there we must confess to an old fashioned dislike to seeing ladies tumbling about and hunting themselves and their good looks! But we think it is a subject of regret that people have learned to talk as if there were no other way of taking exercise! It is a part of the same habit of mind that initiates nowadays, on public education as the only means of providing intellectual food for being sure, I had started this early in the hope of preventing exacting the former for food. There was still so little light when I reached the spot that it was with difficulty I succeeded in hitting upon a track made by game which I had noticed the preceding evening, and by which I had determined to descend; and I had not gone down it many yards before I found the darkness produced by the dense foliage so great as to render any further progress impossible, except at the risk of a broken neck, so retarding myself under a rock. I waited on the increasing daylight. Life was already stirring; faint rustles, and once a breaking twig; the whereabouts of antelopes, or it might be of their enemy, the leopard, while the calls of birds sounded from every side; by-and-by a rustling became louder, and it was evident some animal was coming up the track which I was going to descend, until at last it got so near that I could distinguish the rattle of sharp hoofs among the boulders and stones below me. Suddenly there was a dull sound as of some heavy body falling, followed by a confused noise of struggling, a half-choked bleat, which I thought I recognized as coming from the throat of an unkempt (*Cephalous Naevulus*), and then silence again. I could see nothing from the position I was in, and did not care to alter it until I could see distinctly enough to fire if necessary, so I remained quiet for a few minutes more, and then began cautiously to descend again. But a few steps sufficed to explain the cause of the noise, for as I got round the corner of the rock, under the upper side of which I had been sitting, I came in sight of an immense baboon-constructor, six feet or twelve feet of whose huge body was in view, employed in licking the carcass of its victim, a young doe of the species I had expected which lay, a shapeless mass, within a yard of the very path. I should be surprised if any of my friends, I was following. No doubt, had I blundered on through the darkness another five yards, I should have enjoyed "Maying" during the present century. Fancy being crowned with flowers and exposed to "brand a measure" on the greenward now! The very changes in our clothing prove the truth of what we say, if we only compare the stout leather boots of modern ladies, the sponge gowns, and "Ueters," with the everlasting white cambric-dresses, thin shoes, and silk stockings which constituted the normal toilet of the ladies of "sixty years since," and which have drawn down upon us many sultans on the folly of women who would persist in sacrificing health to vanity. Nor no one would have courage or endurance to bear the wretchedness of such endurance, as far as I can see, though I have not yet measured it accurately, but only when the sun does favour us again with his "countenance and support," we should like to think that our young friends would not be always in too great a hurry to spend a little time, and the peaceful influences of nature. Also, I am not so much the student of modern life in general that I hinder this; for, especially in the country, the sweet natural life, with its poetry and rest, is hindered by much that is an undeniable improvement, though we cannot but think it may be a little overdone sometimes. It is partly owing to the habit of good works, and parish labours that our young ladies have lost both their natural and their cultivated tastes; and we cannot criticize what is in itself so laudable, though we confess to a feeling of regret in seeing them become only useful parochial machines; as seems sometimes the case; living in a perpetual state of fear, though they are really no worse than the great snake might, perhaps, have found it impossible to swallow me after killing me; however, the idea was enough and without disturbing the whole bush, I levied the rifle at its broad head and fired. It was not until the smoke cleared that I could see its whole body as it writhed in its last agonies, the bullet having struck the great snake in the neck so severely that I comprehended its enormous size and strength, and that the portion I had already seen was little more than half its full length. I had no means of accurately measuring it at the time and after events prevented my returning to it, but I have no hesitation in saying that eighteen feet would be decidedly under the mark. I have, indeed, no doubt it was at least twenty feet, while its girth was considerably more than that of a man's thigh. It was considerably the largest snake I ever saw, though I have more than once killed specimens of the same species varying from twelve to fifteen feet. They are, however, considering their numbers, but rarely seen, lying chiefly on the edges of thick cover, into which they beset themselves; and disturbed by harking, as they are fond of doing, cutwise in the sun. Their food consists of almost anything they can catch, though no doubt they occasionally kill a large one, while, unless to swallow, themselves, they are unable to swallow, and are easily devoured by such predators, except, perhaps, in the case of the blue buck, which is little larger than a hare, I am, fancy, rare, and I have never yet killed one, small or large, which had nothing in its stomach, though the contents have been on more than one occasion sufficiently miscellaneous. I have never before felt the slightest fear of a big constructor, for though they can bite severely, any which it may be a little overdone sometimes. 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Their food consists of almost anything they can catch, though no doubt they occasionally kill a large one, while, unless to swallow, themselves, they are unable to swallow, and are easily devoured by such predators, except, perhaps, in the case of the blue buck, which is little larger than a hare, I am, fancy, rare, and I have never yet killed one, small or large, which had nothing in its stomach, though the contents have been on more than one occasion sufficiently miscellaneous. I have never before felt the slightest fear of a big constructor, for though they can bite severely, any which it may be a little overdone sometimes. 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I had no means of accurately measuring it at the time and after events prevented my returning to it, but I have no hesitation in saying that eighteen feet would be decidedly under the mark. I have, indeed, no doubt it was at least twenty feet, while its girth was considerably more than that of a man's thigh. It was considerably the largest snake I ever saw, though I have more than once killed specimens of the same species varying from twelve to fifteen feet. They are, however, considering their numbers, but rarely seen, lying chiefly on the edges of thick cover, into which they beset themselves; and disturbed by harking, as they are fond of doing, cutwise in the sun. 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